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Tong et al.

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(54) **INTERMEDIATE TRANSFER MEMBER AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURE**

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CPC **G03G 15/162** (2013.01); **G03G 2215/0132** (2013.01); **Y10T 428/31721** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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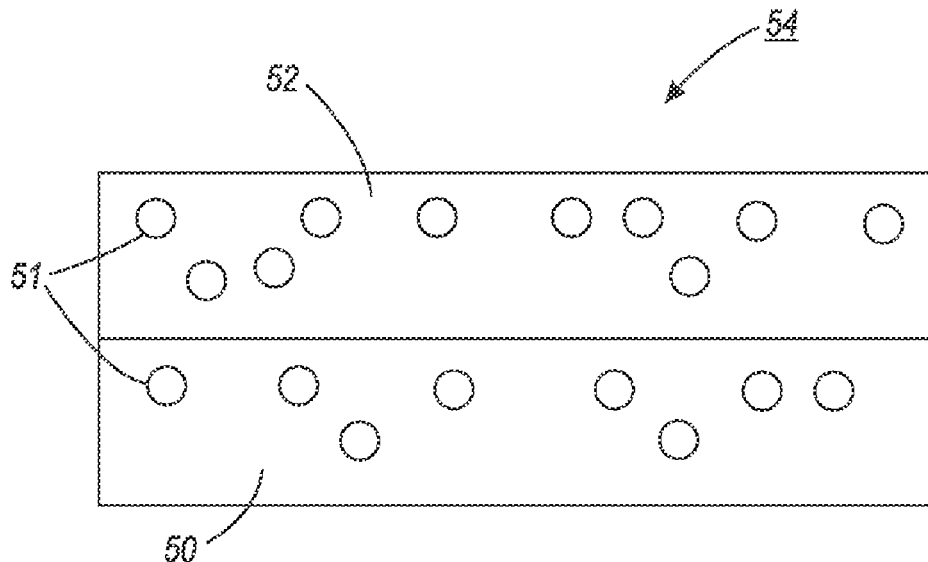
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

According to various embodiments, the present teachings provide an intermediate transfer member including a layer having a phosphorous containing polyamideimide having dispersed therein a conductive additive. A method of manufacturing the intermediate transfer member is provided.

16 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



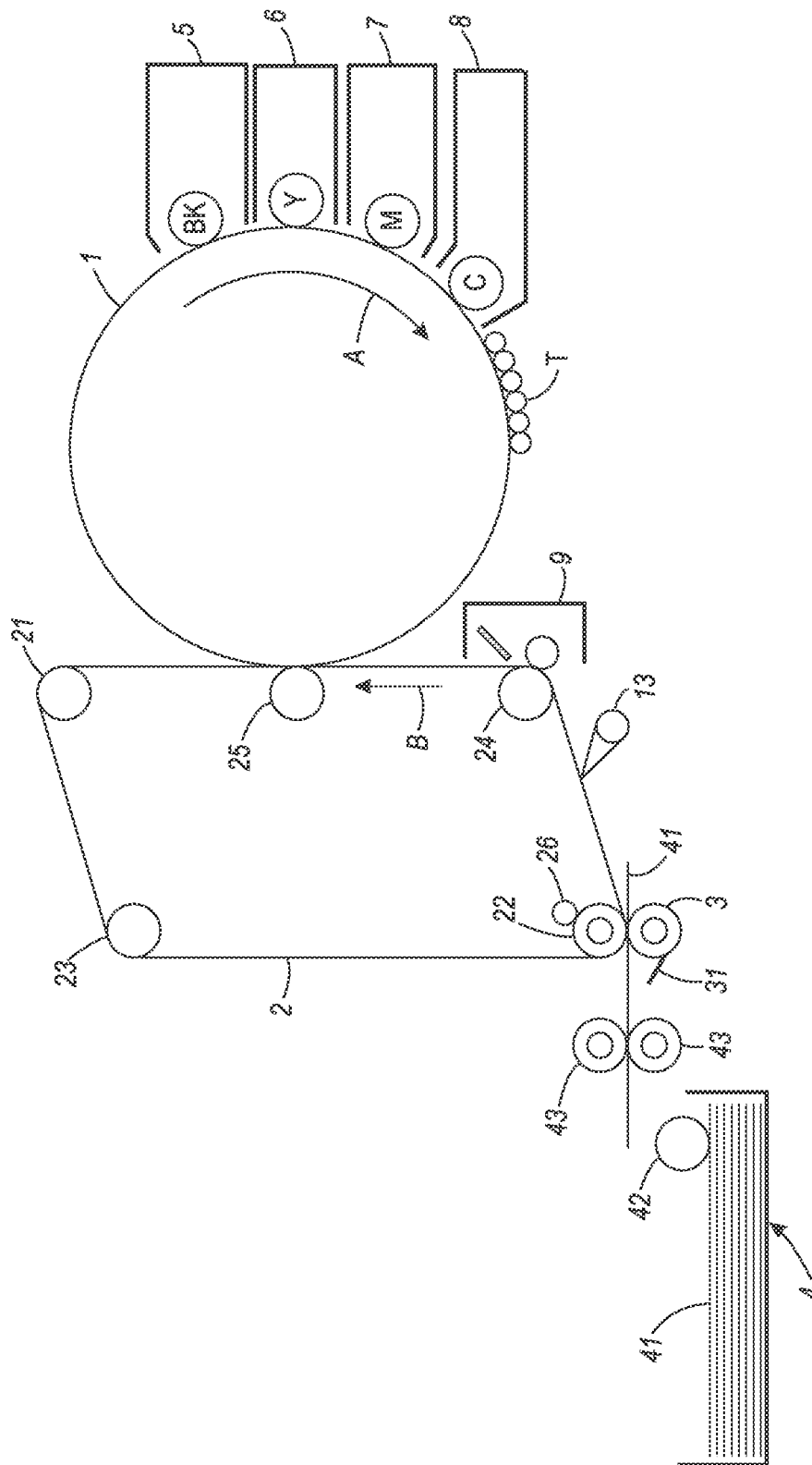


FIG. 1

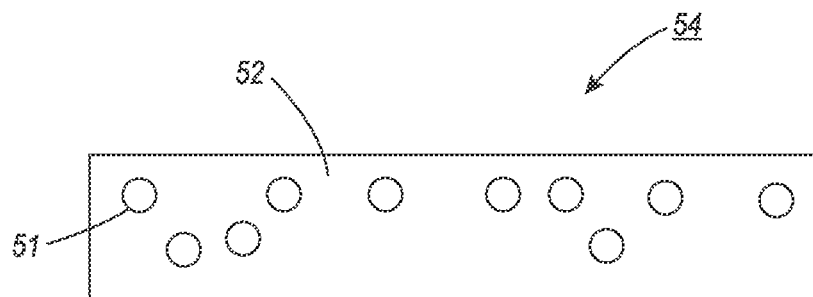


FIG. 2

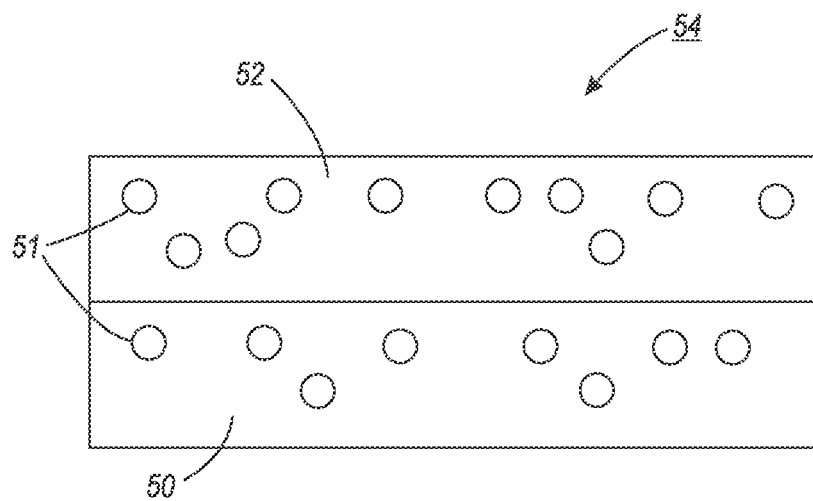


FIG. 3

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the toner image carried on the image carrier sequentially on the intermediate transfer member, and a tandem color image-forming apparatus having plural image carriers with developing units of each color disposed in series on the intermediate transfer member. More specifically, it may arbitrarily comprise an image carrier, a charging unit for uniformly charging the surface of the image carrier, an exposure unit for exposing the surface of the intermediate transfer member and forming an electrostatic latent image, a developing unit for developing the latent image formed on the surface of the image carrier by using a developing solution and forming a toner image, a fixing unit for fixing the toner unit on the transfer material, a cleaning unit for removing toner and foreign matter sticking to the image carrier, a destaticizing unit for removing the electrostatic latent image left over on the surface of the image carrier, and others by known methods as required.

As the image carrier, a known one may be used. As its photosensitive layer, an organic system, amorphous silicon, or other known material may be used. In the case of the image carrier of cylindrical type, it is obtained by a known method of molding aluminum or aluminum alloy by extrusion, and processing the surface. A belt form image carrier may also be used.

The charging unit is not particularly limited, and known chargers may be used, such as a contact type charger using conductive or semiconductive roller, brush, film and rubber blade, scorotron charger or corotron charge making use of corona discharge, and others. Above all, the contact type charging unit is preferred from the viewpoint of excellent, charge compensation capability. The charging unit usually applies DC current to the electrophotographic photosensitive material, but AC current may be further superposed.

The exposure unit is not particularly limited, and, for example, an optical system device may be used, which exposes a desired image on the surface of the electrophotographic photosensitive material by using a light source such as semiconductor laser beam, LED beam, liquid crystal shutter beam or the like, or through a polygonal mirror from such light source.

The developing unit may be properly selected depending on the purpose, and, for example, a known developing unit for developing by using one-pack type developing solution or two-pack type developing solution, with or without contact, using brush and roller may be used.

The first transfer unit includes known transfer chargers such as a contact type transfer charger using member, roller, film and rubber blade, and scorotron transfer charger or corotron transfer charger making use of corona discharge. Above all, the contact type transfer charger provides excellent transfer charge compensation capability. Aside from the transfer charger, a peeling type charger may be also used together.

The second transfer unit may be same as the first transfer unit such as a contact type transfer charger using transfer roller and others, scorotron transfer charger and corotron transfer charger. By pressing firmly by the transfer roller of the contact type transfer charger, the image transfer stage can be maintained. Further, by pressing the transfer roller or the contact type transfer charger at the position of the roller for guiding the intermediate transfer member, the action of moving the toner image from the intermediate transfer member to the transfer material may be done.

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As the photo destaticizing unit, for example, a tungsten lamp or LED may be used, and the light quality used in the photo destaticizing process may include white light of tungsten lamp and red light of LED. As the irradiation light intensity in the photo destaticizing process, usually the output is set to be about several times to 30 times of the quantity of light showing the half exposure sensitivity of the electrophotographic photosensitive material.

The fixing unit is not particularly limited, and any known fixing unit may be used, such as heat roller fixing unit and oven fixing unit.

The cleaning unit is not particularly limited, and any known cleaning device may be used.

A color image-forming apparatus for repeating primary transfer is shown schematically in FIG. 1. The image-forming apparatus shown in FIG. 1 includes a photosensitive drum 1 as image carrier, a transfer member 2 as an intermediate transfer member such as a transfer belt, a bias roller 3 as transfer electrode, a tray 4 for feeding paper as transfer material, a developing device 5 by BK (black) toner, a developing device 6 by Y (yellow) toner, a developing device 7 by M (magenta) toner, a developing device 8 by C (cyan) toner, a member cleaner 9, a peeling pawl 13, rollers 21, 23 and 24, a backup roller 22, a conductive roller 25, an electrode roller 26, a cleaning blade 31, a block of paper 41, a pickup roller 42, and a feed roller 43.

In the image-forming apparatus shown in FIG. 1, the photosensitive drum 1 rotates in the direction of arrow A, and the surface of the charging device (not shown) is uniformly charged. On the charged photosensitive drum 1, an electrostatic latent image of a first color (for example, BK) is formed by an image writing device such as a laser writing device. This electrostatic latent image is developed by toner by the developing device 5, and a visible toner image T is formed. The toner image T is brought to the primary transfer unit comprising the conductive roller 25 by rotation of the photosensitive drum 1, and an electric field of reverse polarity is applied to the toner image T from the conductive roller 25. The toner image T is electrostatically adsorbed on the transfer member 2, and the primary transfer is executed by rotation of the transfer member 2 in the direction of arrow B.

Similarly, a toner image of a second color, a toner image of a third color and a toner image of a fourth color are sequentially formed, and overlaid on the transfer member 2, and a multi-layer toner image is formed.

The multi-layer toner image transferred on the transfer member 2 is brought to the secondary transfer unit comprising the bias roller 3 by rotation of the transfer member 2. The secondary transfer unit comprises the bias roller 3 disposed at the surface side carrying the toner image of the transfer member 2, backup roller 22 disposed to face the bias roller 3 from the back side of the transfer member 2, and electrode roller 26 rotating in tight contact with the backup roller 22.

The paper 41 is taken out one by one from the paper block accommodated in the paper tray 4 by means of the pickup roller 42, and is fed into the space between the transfer member 2 and bias roller 3 of the secondary transfer unit by means of the feed roller 43 at a specified timing. The fed paper 41 is conveyed under pressure between the bias roller 3 and backup roller 22, and the toner image carried on the transfer belt 2 is transferred thereon by rotation of the transfer member 2.

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The paper **41** on which the toner image is transferred, is peeled off from the transfer member **2** by operating the peeling pawl **13** at the retreat position until the end of primary transfer of the final toner image, and conveyed to the fixing device (not shown). The toner image is fixed by pressing and heating, and a permanent image is formed. After transfer of the multi-layer toner image onto the paper **41**, the transfer member **2** is cleaned by the cleaner **9** disposed at the downstream side of the secondary transfer unit to remove the residual toner, and is ready for next transfer. The bias roller **3** is provided so that the cleaning blade **31** made of polyurethane or the like may be always in contact, and toner particles, paper dust and other foreign matter sticking by transfer are removed.

In the case of transfer of a monochromatic image, the toner image **T** after primary transfer is immediately sent to the secondary transfer process, and is conveyed to the fixing device, but in the case of transfer of multi-color image by combination of plural colors, the rotation of the transfer member **2** and photosensitive drum **1** is synchronized so that the toner images of plural colors may coincide exactly in the primary transfer unit, and deviation of toner images of colors is prevented. In the secondary transfer unit, by applying a voltage of the same polarity (transfer voltage) as the polarity of the toner to the electrode roller **26** tightly contacting with the backup roller **22** disposed oppositely through the bias roller **3** and transfer member **2**, the toner image is transferred onto the paper **41** by electrostatic repulsion. Thus, the image is formed.

The intermediate transfer member **2** can be of any suitable configuration. Examples of suitable configurations include a sheet, a film, a web, a foil, a strip, a coil, a cylinder, a drum, an endless mobius strip, a circular disc, a belt including an endless belt, an endless seamed flexible belt, an endless seamless flexible belt, an endless belt having a puzzle cut seam, and the like. In FIG. 1, the transfer member **2** is depicted as a belt.

In an image on image transfer, the color toner images are first deposited on the photoreceptor and all the color toner images are then transferred simultaneously to the intermediate transfer member. In a tandem transfer, the toner image is transferred one color at a time from the photoreceptor to the same area of the intermediate transfer member. Both embodiments are included herein.

Transfer of the developed image from the photoconductive member to the intermediate transfer member and transfer of the image from the intermediate transfer member to the substrate can be by any suitable technique conventionally used in electrophotography, such as corona transfer, pressure transfer, bias transfer, and combinations of those transfer means, and the like.

The intermediate transfer member can be of any suitable configuration. Examples of suitable configurations include a sheet, a film, a web, a foil, a strip, a coil, a cylinder, a drum, an endless strip, a circular disc, a drelt (a cross between a drum and a belt), a belt including an endless belt, an endless seamed flexible belt, and an endless seamed flexible imaging belt.

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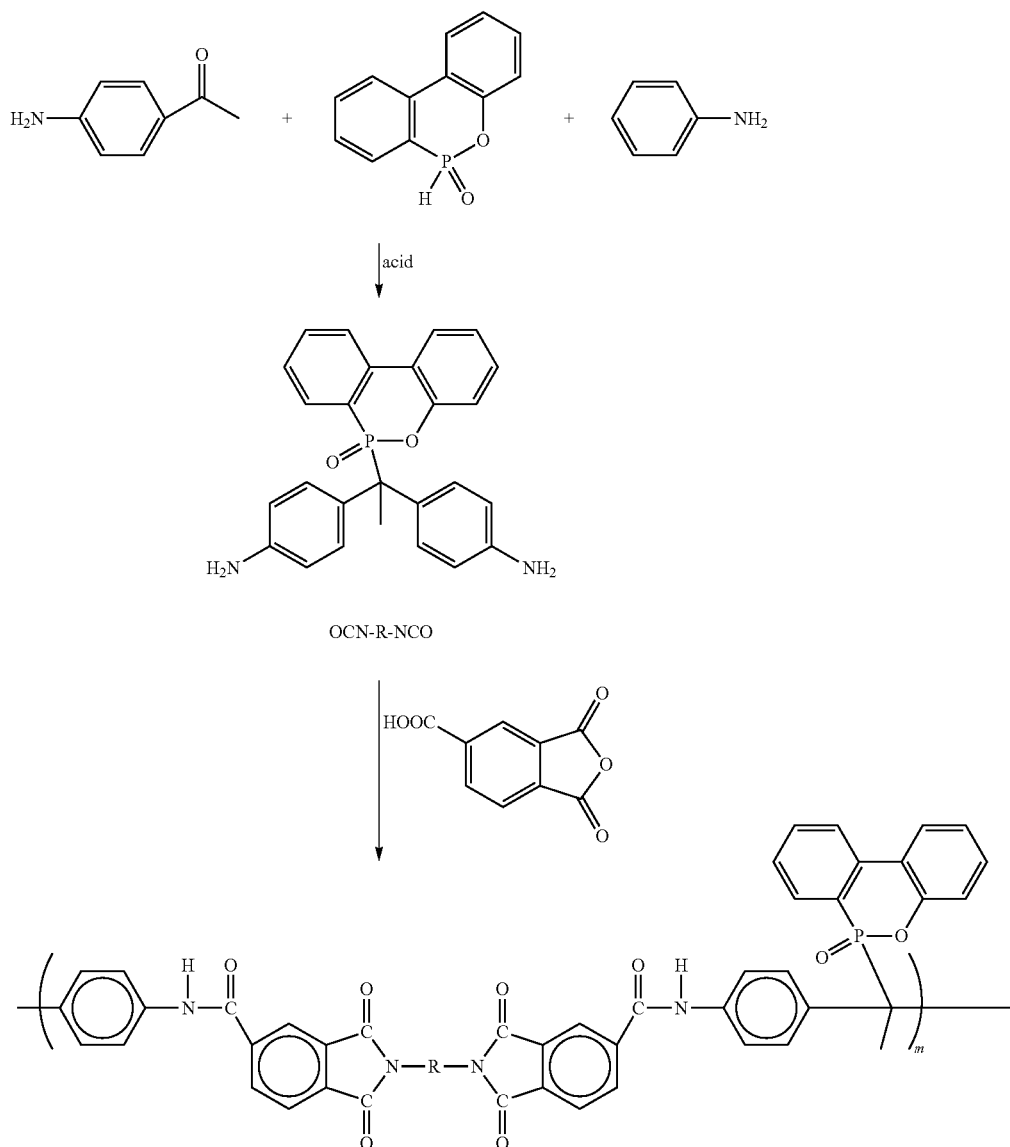
In an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the intermediate transfer member **54** is in the form of a film in a one layer configuration. The intermediate transfer member **54** includes a phosphorous containing polyamideimide substrate layer **52** having dispersed therein conductive filler particles **51**.

For high speed machines, the industrial trend is to focus on multi layer members separating layer functions. In an embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the intermediate transfer member **54** is in the form of a film in a two layer configuration. The intermediate transfer member **54** includes a substrate layer **50**. An outer layer of a phosphorous containing polyamideimide substrate layer **52** is disposed on the substrate layer **50**. Both the substrate layer and outer layer contain conductive filler particles **51**.

Suitable polyimides for the substrate layer **50** in FIG. 3 include those formed from various diamines and dianhydrides, such as poly(amide-imide), polyetherimide, siloxane polyetherimide block copolymer such as, for example, SILTEM STM-1300 available from General Electric, Pittsfield, Mass., and the like. For example, polyimides that include aromatic polyimides such as those formed by the reacting pyromellitic acid and diaminodiphenylether are sold under the tradename KAPTON®-type-HN, available from DuPont. Another suitable polyimide available from DuPont and sold as KAPTON®-Type-FPC-E, is produced by imidization of copolymeric acids such as biphenyltetracarboxylic acid and pyromellitic acid with two aromatic diamines such as p-phenylenediamine and diaminodiphenylether. Another suitable polyimide includes pyromellitic dianhydride and benzophenone tetracarboxylic dianhydride copolymeric acids reacted with 2,2-bis[4-(8-aminophenoxy)phenoxy]-hexafluoropropane available as EYMYD type L-20N from Ethyl Corporation, Baton Rouge, La. Other suitable aromatic polyimides include those containing 1,2,1',2'-biphenyltetracarboximide and para-phenylene groups such as UPILEX®-S available from Uniglobe Kisco, Inc., White Planes, N.Y., and those having biphenyltetracarboximide functionality with diphenylether end spacer characterizations such as UPILEX®-R also available from Uniglobe Kisco, Inc. Mixtures of polyimides can also be used.

Polyamideimide (PAI) as an intermediate transfer belt (ITB) material is very difficult to release from a coating substrate, for example, aluminum or stainless steel. PAI as an ITB is intrinsically hydrophilic, which has negative impact on transfer efficiency especially in humid environments. Disclosed herein is a modified PAI that overcomes the problems of release and transfer efficiency detailed above. A single layer ITB as shown in FIG. 2 or dual layer ITB as shown in FIG. 3 is described. The dual layer, as shown in FIG. 3, includes phosphorous containing PAI **52** as the surface layer disposed on a substrate **50**. The dual layer ITB possessed a surface resistivity of about 10^9 ohm/sq, provided excellent color density with excellent print quality, toner transfer and cleaning efficiency. The single layer P-PAI ITB printed similarly.

A phosphorous containing polyamideimide is synthesized via the following reactions:

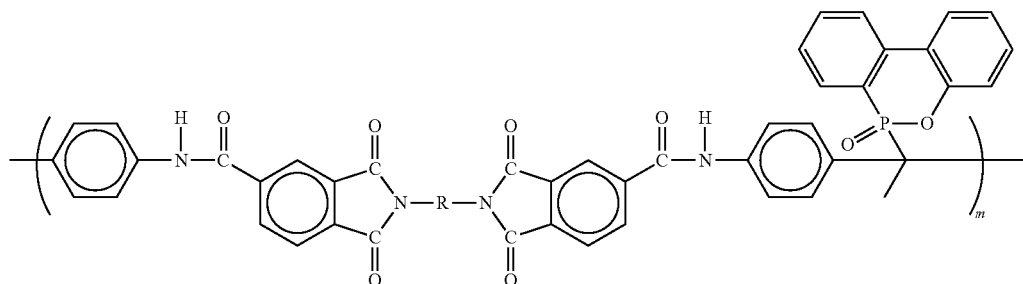


where R is aryl having from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms; m is from about 5 to about 200.

The reaction above employs 9,10-dihydro-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide (DOPO), 4-aminoacetophenone, and aniline mixed with an acid such as p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate and heated to 120° C. for under nitrogen gas while stirring. The reaction mixture is cooled to room temperature, 150 ml of methanol is added. The slight yellowish precipitate is collected by filtration, and washed with metha-

nol. The collected dried powder is added into a mixture of 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic anhydride and hexamethylene diisocyanate in solvent, such as N,N'-dimethylformamide (DMF). After stirred at room temperature for about 4 hours, the brownish clear solution is heated to 90° C. for 2.5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the phosphorous containing polyamide imide (P-PAI) is obtained.

The structure of the phosphorous containing polyamide-imide is represented by:



wherein R is aryl having from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms; m is from about 5 to about 200 or in embodiments m is from 10 to 180 or from about 20 to about 150. The amount of phosphorous in the P-PAI is from about 1 weight percent to about 20 weight percent of the phosphorous containing polyamideimide, or in embodiments from about 2 weight percent to about 18 weight percent of the phosphorous containing polyamide imide polyamideimide, or in embodiments from about 5 weight percent to about 15 weight percent of the phosphorous containing polyamideimide.

Due to the incorporation of phosphorous into the PAI a surface layer can be prepared that is hydrophobic in nature. It is theorized that since phosphorous has less affinity to water than to nitrogen, an increase in the hydrophobicity of the surface layer is obtained. Another attribute of the disclosed PAI intermediate transfer member is that a flame retardant ITB is also obtained.

Certain electrically conductive particles 51 dispersed in the phosphorous containing polyamideimide layer 52 (shown in FIG. 2 and FIG. 3), decrease the resistivity into the desired surface resistivity range of from about 10^9 ohms/square, to about 10^{13} ohms/square, or from about 10^{10} ohms/square, to about 10^{12} ohms/square. The volume resistivity is from about 10^8 ohm-cm to about 10^{12} ohm-cm, or from about 10^9 ohm-cm to about 10^{11} ohm-cm. The resistivity can be provided by varying the concentration of the conductive particles.

Examples of conductive fillers include carbon blacks such as carbon black, graphite, acetylene black, fluorinated carbon black, and the like; metal oxides and doped metal oxides, such as tin oxide, antimony dioxide, antimony-doped tin oxide, titanium dioxide, indium oxide, zinc oxide, indium oxide, indium-doped tin trioxide, and polymers such as polyaniline and polythiophene, and mixtures thereof. The conductive filler may be present in an amount of from about 1 to about 60 and or from about 3 to about 40, or from about 5 to about 20 parts by weight of total solids of the intermediate transfer member.

Carbon black surface groups can be formed by oxidation with an acid or with ozone, and where there is absorbed or chemisorbed oxygen groups from, for example, carboxylates, phenols, and the like. The carbon surface is essentially inert to most organic reaction chemistry except primarily for oxidative processes and free radical reactions.

The conductivity of carbon black is primarily dependent on surface area and its structure, generally, the higher the surface area and the higher the structure, the more conductive the carbon black. Surface area is measured by the B.E.T. nitrogen surface area per unit weight of carbon black, and is the measurement of the primary particle size. The surface area of the carbon black described herein is from about $460 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ to about $35 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. Structure is a complex property that refers to the morphology of the primary aggregates of carbon black. It is a measure of both the number of primary particles comprising primary aggregates, and the manner in which they are "fused" together. High structure carbon blacks are characterized by aggregates comprised of many primary particles with considerable "branching" and "chaining", while low structure carbon blacks are characterized by compact aggregates comprised of fewer primary particles. Structure is measured by dibutyl phthalate (DBP) absorption by the voids within carbon blacks. The higher the structure, the more the voids, and the higher the DBP absorption.

Examples of carbon blacks selected as the conductive component for the ITM include VULCAN® carbon blacks, REGAL® carbon blacks, MONARCH® carbon blacks and BLACK PEARLS® carbon blacks available from Cabot Corporation. Specific examples of conductive carbon blacks are

BLACK PEARLS® 1000 (B.E.T. surface area= $343 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.05 ml/g), BLACK PEARLS® 880 (B.E.T. surface area= $240 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.06 ml/g), BLACK PEARLS® 800 (B.E.T. surface area= $230 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 0.68 ml/g), BLACK PEARLS® L (B.E.T. surface area= $138 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 0.61 ml/g), BLACK PEARLS® 570 (B.E.T. surface area= $110 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.14 ml/g), BLACK PEARLS® 170 (B.E.T. surface area= $35 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.22 ml/g), VULCAN® XC72 (B.E.T. surface area= $254 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.76 ml/g), VULCAN® XC72R (fluffy form of VULCAN® XC72), VULCAN® XC605, VULCAN® XC305, REGAL® 660 (B.E.T. surface area= $112 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 0.59 ml/g), REGAL® 400 (B.E.T. surface area= $96 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 0.69 ml/g), REGAL® 330 (B.E.T. surface area= $94 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 0.71 ml/g), MONARCH® 880 (B.E.T. surface area= $220 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.05 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 16 nanometers), and MONARCH® 1000 (B.E.T. surface area= $343 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.05 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 16 nanometers); Channel carbon blacks available from Evonik-Degussa; Special Black 4 (B.E.T. surface area= $180 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.8 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 25 nanometers), Special Black 5 (B.E.T. surface area= $240 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 1.41 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 20 nanometers), Color Black FW1 (B.E.T. surface area= $320 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 2.89 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 13 nanometers), Color Black FW2 (B.E.T. surface area= $460 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 4.82 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 13 nanometers), and Color Black FW200 (B.E.T. surface area= $460 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, DBP absorption= 4.6 ml/g , primary particle diameter= 13 nanometers).

Further examples of conductive fillers include doped metal oxides. Doped metal oxides include antimony doped tin oxide, aluminum doped zinc oxide, antimony doped titanium dioxide, similar doped metal oxides, and mixtures thereof.

Suitable antimony doped tin oxides include those antimony doped tin oxides coated on an inert core particle (e.g., ZELEC® ECP-S, M and T) and those antimony doped tin oxides without a core particle (e.g., ZELEC® ECP-3005-XC and ZELEC® ECP-3010-XC, ZELEC® is a trademark of DuPont Chemicals Jackson Laboratories, Deepwater, N.J.). The core particle may be mica, TiO_2 or acicular particles having a hollow or a solid core.

In another embodiment, the electrically conductive particles include antimony doped tin oxide coated on an inert core particle (e.g., ZELEC® ECP-S, M and T). ZELEC® is a trademark of DuPont Chemicals Jackson Laboratories, Deepwater, N.J. The core particle may be mica, TiO_2 or acicular particles having a hollow or a solid core.

In another embodiment, antimony doped tin oxide particles are prepared by densely layering a thin layer of antimony doped tin oxide onto the surface of a silica shell or silica-based particle, wherein the shell, in turn, has been deposited onto a core particle. The crystallites of the conductor are dispersed in such a fashion so as to form a dense conductive surface on the silica layer. This provides for excellent conductivity. Also, the particles are fine enough in size to provide adequate transparency. The silica may either be a hollow shell or layered on the surface of an inert core, forming a solid structure. Forms of antimony doped tin oxide are commercially available under the tradename ZELEC® ECP (electroconductive powders) from DuPont Chemicals Jackson Laboratories, Deepwater, N.J. Particularly preferred antimony doped tin oxides are ZELEC® ECP 1610-S, ZELEC® ECP 2610-S, ZELEC® ECP 3610-S, ZELEC® ECP 1703-S, ZELEC® ECP 2703-S, ZELEC® ECP 1410-M, ZELEC®

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ECP 3005-XC, ZELEC® ECP 3010-XC, ZELEC® ECP 1410-T, ZELEC® ECP 3410-T, ZELEC® ECP-S-X1, and the like. Three commercial grades of ZELEC® ECP powders are preferred and include an acicular, hollow shell product (ZELEC® ECP-S), an equiaxial titanium dioxide core product (ZELEC ECP-T), and a plate shaped mica core product (ZELEC® ECP-M).

The phosphorous containing PAI layer has a Young's modulus of from about 4,000 to about 10,000, or from 5,000 to about 9,000, or from about 6,000 to about 8,000 MPa; a break strength of from about 80 to about 300, or from about 100 to about 250, or from about 120 to about 200 MPa.

The thickness of the intermediate transfer member shown in FIG. 2 is from about 30 microns to about 400 microns, or from about 50 microns to about 200 microns, or from about 70 microns to about 150 microns.

In FIG. 3, the outer layer thickness is from about 1 micron to about 150 microns, or from about 10 microns to about 100 microns

A method of manufacturing the intermediate transfer member includes dissolving the P-PAI in a solvent. The solvent can be any solvent that dissolves the P-PAI. Examples include tetrahydrofuran (THF), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), N,N'-dimethylformamide (DMF), N,N'-dimethylacetamide (DMAc) or N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP) and the like and mixtures thereof. The solution of the dissolved P-PAI is milled with a conductive additive to form a dispersion. The dispersion is coated on a substrate such as polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), glass, aluminum, or stainless steel and cured for a single layer. The cured layer is separated from the substrate. In embodiments where a dual or multi-layer ITB is desired the dispersion of P-PAI and conductive filled is coated on a substrate such as polyimide or polyetherimide and cured.

The dispersion is coated on the substrate layer in any suitable known manner. Typical techniques for coating such materials on the substrate layer include flow coating, liquid spray coating, dip coating, wire wound rod coating, fluidized bed coating, powder coating, electrostatic spraying, sonic spraying, blade coating, molding, laminating, and the like.

In embodiments, the P-PAI may be mixed with other polymers such as polyimides, non-phosphorous containing polyamideimides and polyetherimides. Polyimide examples that can be used in the layer contacting P-PAI are inclusive of known low temperature, and rapidly cured polyimide polymers, such as VTEC™ PI 1388, 080-051, 851, 302, 203, 201, and PETI-5, all available from Richard Blaine International, Incorporated, Reading, Pa. These thermosetting polyimides can be cured at temperatures of from about 180 to about 260° C. over a short period of time, such as from about 10 to about 120 minutes, or from about 20 to about 60 minutes; possess a number average molecular weight of from about 5,000 to about 500,000, or from about 10,000 to about 100,000, and a weight average molecular weight of from about 50,000 to about 5,000,000, or from about 100,000 to about 1,000,000. Also, other thermosetting polyimides that can be cured at temperatures of above 300° C. include PYRE M.L® RC-5019, RC 5057, RC-5069, RC-5097, RC-5053, and RK-692, all commercially available from Industrial Summit Technology Corporation, Parlin, N.J.; RP-46 and RP-50, both commercially available from Unitech LLC, Hampton, Va.;

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DURIMIDE® 100, commercially available from FUJIFILM Electronic Materials U.S.A., Inc., North Kingstown, R.I.; and KAPTON® HN, VN and FN, all commercially available from E.I. DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

Examples of non-phosphorous containing polyamideimides that can be used in the intermediate transfer member layer containing P-PAI are VYLOMAX® HR-11NN (15 weight percent solution in N-methylpyrrolidone, $T_g=300^\circ\text{C}$., and $M_w=45,000$), HR-12N2 (30 weight percent solution in N-methylpyrrolidone/xylene/methyl ethyl ketone=50/35/15, $T_g=255^\circ\text{C}$., and $M_w=8,000$), HR-13NX (30 weight percent solution in N-methylpyrrolidone/xylene=67/33, $T_g=280^\circ\text{C}$., and $M_w=10,000$), HR-15ET (25 weight percent solution in ethanol/toluene=50/50, $T_g=260^\circ\text{C}$., and $M_w=10,000$), HR-16NN (14 weight percent solution in N-methylpyrrolidone, $T_g=320^\circ\text{C}$., and $M_w=100,000$), all commercially available from Toyobo Company of Japan, and TORLON® AI-10 ($T_g=272^\circ\text{C}$.), commercially available from Solvay Advanced Polymers, LLC, Alpharetta, Ga.

Examples of polyetherimides that can be used in the intermediate transfer member layer containing P-PAI are ULTEM® 1000 ($T_g=210^\circ\text{C}$.), 1010 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 1100 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 1285, 2100 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2200 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2210 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2212 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2300 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2310 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2312 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2313 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2400 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 2410 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 3451 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 3452 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 4000 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 4001 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 4002 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 4211 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 8015, 9011 ($T_g=217^\circ\text{C}$.), 9075, and 9076, all commercially available from Sabic Innovative Plastics.

Specific embodiments will now be described in detail. These examples are intended to be illustrative, and not limited to the materials, conditions, or process parameters set forth in these embodiments. All parts are percentages by solid weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLES

The P-PAI material was prepared via the reaction scheme described previously. Experimentally, 9,10-dihydro-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide (DOPO) (108.1 g), 4-aminoacetophenone (67.6 g), p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (2.56 g) and aniline (232.8 g) were mixed and heated to 120° C. for 18 hours under flowing nitrogen gas, with magnetic stirring. After the reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, 150 ml of methanol was added. The slight yellowish precipitate was collected by filtration, and washed by 3x250 ml of methanol. This dried powder (21.3 g) was added into a mixture of 1,2,4-benzenetricarboxylic anhydride (19.2 g) and 4,4'-methylenebis(phenyl isocyanate) (8.7 g) in solvent DMF (70 g). After being stirred at room temperature for about 4 hours, the brownish clear solution was heated to 90° C. for 2.5 hours. After being cooled down to room temperature, a viscous brownish liquid was obtained comprising the disclosed P-PAI.

An ITB coating dispersion was prepared using the disclosed P-PAI, and special black SB-4 (Evonik) in NMP/DMF, where the weight ratio of the P-PAI/special black SB-4=90/10. As a comparison, a controlled ITB dispersion containing the non-phosphorous containing PAI (VYLOMAX® HR-11N, Toyobo) and special black SB-4 (Evonik) in NMP

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was prepared, where the weight ratio of VYLOMAX® HR-11N/special black SB-4=90/10. Both dispersions were coated on a stainless steel substrate, and cured at 200° C. for 1 hour.

After cooling to room temperature, the P-PAI/carbon black released from the substrate resulting in a 100 μm thick ITB device. In contrast, the controlled PAI/carbon black ITB did not release from the substrate unless it was immersed into water for at least 48 hours before it released. The disclosed P-PAI ITB device exhibited improved release property from the coating substrate, which is important for ITB manufacturing.

The above ITBs were tested for surface resistivity and Young's modulus, and the results are shown in Table 1. The surface resistivity of each belt is comparable. The modulus of the disclosed P-PAI ITB is significantly higher than that of the conventional PAI ITB.

TABLE 1

	Surface resistivity (ohm/sq)	Young's modulus (MPa)
P-PAI/carbon black ITB	4.3×10^9	7,100
PAI/carbon black ITB	3.5×10^9	3,600

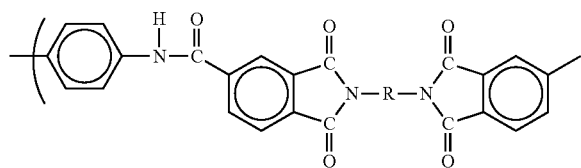
Besides improved release property from the coating substrate, the disclosed P-PAI ITB was more hydrophobic since phosphorous is much less affinity to water than nitrogen. Another attribute of the P-PAI ITB is that it is flame retardant due to the incorporation of phosphorous.

Other embodiments of the present teachings will be apparent to those skilled in the art from consideration of the specification and practice of the present teachings disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification and examples be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope and spirit of the present teachings being indicated by the following claims.

What is claimed is:

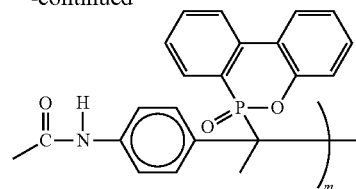
1. An intermediate transfer member comprising:

a layer comprising a phosphorous containing polyamideimide represented by:



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-continued



wherein R is aryl having from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms and m is from about 5 to about 200, wherein the phosphorous containing polyamideimide has dispersed therein a conductive additive.

2. The intermediate transfer member of claim 1, wherein the conductive additive is from about 1 weight percent to about 60 weight percent of the layer.

3. The intermediate transfer member of claim 1, wherein the conductive additive comprises carbon black.

4. The intermediate transfer member of claim 1, wherein the layer has a surface resistivity of from about 10^9 ohms/square to about 10^{13} ohms/square.

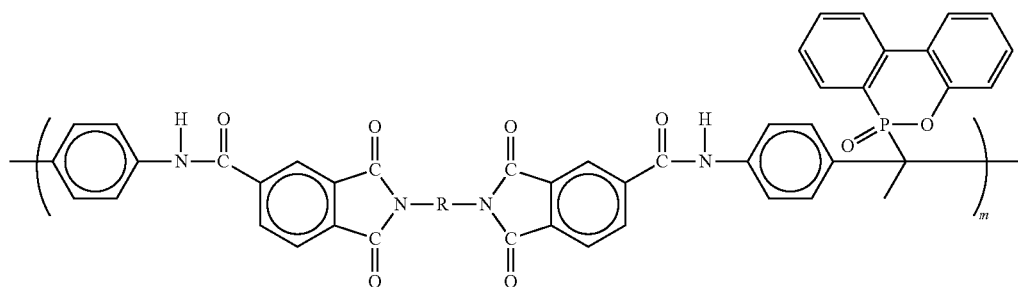
5. The intermediate transfer member of claim 1, wherein the layer has a thickness of from about 30 microns to about 400 microns.

6. The intermediate transfer member of claim 1, wherein the layer further comprises polymers selected from the group consisting of polyimides, non-phosphorous containing polyamideimides and polyetherimides.

7. An intermediate transfer member comprising:

a substrate layer; and

a surface layer comprising a phosphorous containing polyamideimide represented by:



wherein R is aryl having from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms and m is from about 5 to about 200, wherein the phosphorous containing polyamideimide has dispersed therein a conductive additive, wherein the surface layer is disposed on the substrate layer.

8. The intermediate transfer member of claim 7, wherein the conductive additive is from about 1 weight percent to about 60 weight percent of the surface layer.

9. The intermediate transfer member of claim 7, wherein the conductive additive comprises carbon black.

10. The intermediate transfer member of claim 7, wherein the surface layer has a surface resistivity of from about 10^9 ohms/square to about 10^{13} ohms/square.

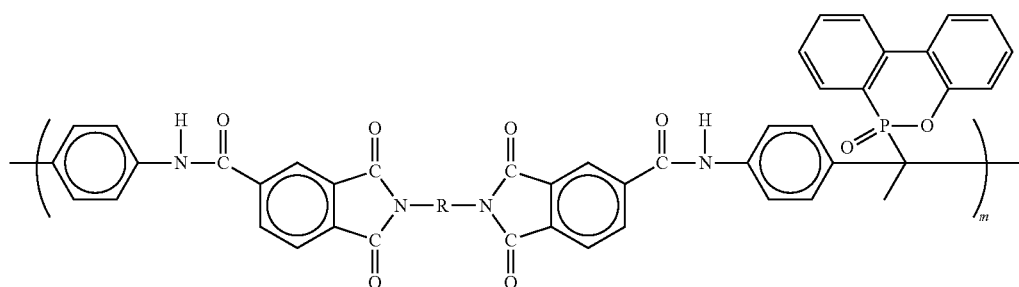
11. The intermediate transfer member of claim 7, wherein the substrate layer comprises polyimide.

12. The intermediate transfer member of claim 7, wherein the surface layer further comprises polymers selected from the group consisting of polyimides, non-phosphorous containing polyamideimides and polyetherimides.

13. A method of manufacturing an intermediate transfer member comprising:
dissolving a phosphorous containing polyamideimide having a formula

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wherein R is aryl having from about 6 to about 24 carbon atoms and m is from about 5 to about 200, in a solvent; milling the dissolved phosphorous containing polyamide-imide with a conductive additive to form a dispersion; coating the dispersion on a substrate layer; and curing the dispersion to form the intermediate transfer member.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of tetrahydrofuran, methyl ethyl

ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, N,N'-dimethylformamide, N,N'-dimethylacetamide and N-methylpyrrolidone.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the conductive additive comprises from about 1 to about 60 weight percent of the total solids of the dispersion.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein the conductive additive comprises carbon black.

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